

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.DAKIN'S EMULSION OF PURE COD
LIVER OIL.

FOR Phthisis, Coughs, Scrofula, Diseases of Children, and General Debility. This Emulsion is prepared on a large scale by means of the most improved machinery and with the purest ingredients. It is guaranteed to contain to per cent. of the finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

It is sweet and pleasant to the palate, and easily borne by the most delicate stomach, and is equal in every respect to any similar preparation sold, and at about half the price.

12 oz. Bottles.....\$ 1.00.
Per dozen.....\$10.00.

DAKIN'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER
OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

This is the same Emulsion with the addition of the Hypophosphites.

12 oz. Bottles.....\$ 1.00.
Per dozen.....\$10.00.

(Telephone No. 60.)

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1890. [52]

WINES AND SPIRITS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old lauded Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money. The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quick delivery.
Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.
PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case.	Per Doz.
A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule.....	\$10	\$1.00
B. Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule.....	19	1.10
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule.....	14	1.25
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	18	1.50

	Per Case.	Per Doz.
SHERRIES.		
A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule.....	6	0.60
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule.....	7.50	0.75
C. Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule.....	10	1.00
CC. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....	10	1.00
D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule.....	14	1.50
E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very fine quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled).....	14	1.50

	Per Case.	Per Doz.
CLARETS.		
A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule.....	84	\$4.50
B. St. Estephe, Red Capsule.....	4.50	5.00
C. St. Julien.....	7	7.50
D. La Rose.....	11	12.00

	Per Case.	Per Doz.
BRANDY.		
A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule.....	\$12	\$1.10
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule.....	14	1.25
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule.....	18	1.50
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1875 Vintage, Red Capsule.....	24	2.00

	Per Case.	Per Doz.
SCOTCH WHISKY.		
A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule.....	8	0.75
B. Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
C. Watson's Aboulo-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule.....	10	1.00
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule.....	12	1.10

	Per Case.	Per Doz.
IRISH WHISKY.		
A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule.....	8	0.75
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	10	1.00
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	12	1.10
GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name.....	10	1.00

	Per Case.	Per Doz.
GIN.		
A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
B. Fine Unswartened, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva.....	5.25	0.50

	Per Case.	Per Doz.
RUM.		
Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule.....	12	1.00
Good Leeward Island.....	\$1.50	per Gallon.

	Per Case.	Per Doz.
LIQUEURS.		
Benedictine.....	Maraschino.....	
Curaçao.....	Herrling's Cherry Cordial.....	
Chartreuse.....	Dr. Siegel's Angostura Bitters, &c.....	

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1890.

IRRESPECTIVE of its religious side, the vital importance of the Sunday rest question is one which cannot be permitted to remain where it is. Throughout the civilized world, a weekly day of rest is universally acknowledged to be an indispensable physical and moral necessity. The keen race for very existence, and the high pressure rate which everyday life is now conducted renders it doubtful if enlightened civilization can be maintained without such periodical rest. Labour organizations, which are now the order of the day all the world over, have hitherto devoted their efforts, and with success, towards a reduction of the hours of labour, and even in this direction it is pretty generally accepted that eight hours' work a day is to be the rule in future. With such patent examples before them of what is being done throughout the world in regard to this question, it is indeed remarkable that the Chamber of Commerce should have taken up such an antagonistic attitude to the moderate and just requests of the maritime profession employed in these seas. Not only do we unhesitatingly maintain that the seafaring community are entitled to the privilege of exemption from work on Sunday while in this port, on all grounds of justice, expediency and public sentiment, but we think this portion of the community will be found to possess undoubted legitimate rights in this matter, for—irrespective of other facts—in the days of the infancy of this colony strict regulations enforcing such cessation of labour formed a chapter in its laws. By what authority and for what reasons these regulations have been annulled we shall doubtless know when the long promised Ordinance records are published. Then again will arise the question whether a local Ordinance of a Crown colony can over-ride an Imperial Act of Parliament or the Common law of England, on a matter of vital public concern. However, the Labour movement in general is but another phase of the question under review here.

What would the British workman say if any interference were attempted in regard to his Sunday's rest? Would any legislation be possible in regard to such a question in Europe? He would indeed be a very courageous, as well as a very foolish, individual who would publicly advocate such a measure. Such being the case, in the name of common sense and justice, why should members of a profession who have done so much towards making Great Britain's commercial position what it is to-day, be placed in a disadvantageous position as compared with what they enjoy in the "mother country," merely because one or two harsh and exacting taskmasters contend that they will suffer somewhat in their pockets? Surely those members of the Chamber of Commerce, who so conspicuously defended Sunday work, must be singularly obtuse if they cannot see the untenable nature of the position they have taken up, for while in Europe we observe even Emperors sympathizing with the demands of employers and influencing concessions towards moderation and conciliatoriness, in Hongkong the representatives of leading shipping firms and others, whose present prosperity has greatly depended on the labour and loyalty of the British mercantile marine, are the bitterest opponents to moderation and conciliation. This is neither an edifying or creditable spectacle of colonial justice, and it is pitiable to witness the representative of a leading firm reduced to the extremity of falling back on the Chinese for an excuse! Mr. J. J. K. Swick, must be well aware that the Chinese are quite capable of caring for themselves in this matter, also, that as a matter of fact, the major portion of Chinese traders in the colony appreciate, as fully as they do at Canton and other Treaty ports, the advantages of a weekly day of rest; in fact it is one of the most remarkable as well as one of the most encouraging facts in the premises—this wide appreciation of Sunday rest by the Chinese at all the Treaty ports throughout the Empire.

Every expedient having been tried in Hongkong the question now seems to have resolved itself into this:—The principal shipping employers continuing inadmissible to reason, strong representations have been made to the central Federation in England with which the Mercantile Marine Association is affiliated, and through it an appeal can be made to the British public. Further, there can be but little doubt that common cause in this matter will be the result, and the selfish dominant few be speedily brought to a proper appreciation of their position and impotency—a knowledge of the fact that they are powerless to cause Hongkong to remain much longer the very reverse of a centre of light and civilisation in the Far East.

Of one thing the officers may rest assured and it is this, that in any struggle that may be forced upon them, the victors will be the coalition that remembers, and acts up to the time-worn maxim—"Unity is strength."

TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA CHECKMATED.

LONDON, November 19th.
A guarantee fund of 13,000,000 Sterling has been subscribed to support Messrs. Baring Brothers.
[It is probable that the Fund would have amounted to thirty millions instead of thirteen had it been required for the purpose of defeating Russia's designs on British stocks and securities.—Ed., H.K. Telegraph.]

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

AN Emergency Convocation of Cathay Chapter, No. 1165, will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting companions are cordially invited.

THE agents (Messrs. Carlowitz & Co.) inform us that the Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer *Bisagno*, from Bombay, left Singapore yesterday for this port, and may be expected on or about the 27th inst.

A CHINAMAN named Chan Shai Shan of No. 205 Praya West was fined \$25, with the alternative of one month in gaol with hard labour, by Mr. Wise at the Police Court this morning for cruelly ill-using pigs by weighing them by their legs.

THE *New York Nation* writes of the McKinley Bill that it is a measure for "the robbery of the people for the benefit of special interests and classes. Just so, something like the Sunday labour piggery in Hongkong; good for a few, and bad for many."

An epidemic of influenza has broken out at Newchwang. Most of the European residents and large numbers of natives have been smitten with the complaint, which appears to resemble the influenza plague that swept over Europe and America last year.

MESSRS. REYNELL & Co. of Kobe have instituted proceedings against the Imamiya Spinning Co. of Osaka for yen 41,750, being the price of machinery supplied by the plaintiffs to the company. The share-book of the company was attached on the 4th inst.

It was rumoured in Yokohama on the 10th inst. that the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain and the United States had been instructed by their respective Governments to cease further negotiation of the proposed new Treaties. The *Yokohama Gazette* gives the gossip for what it may be worth and so do we.

AFTER discharging some twenty to thirty tons of cargo the Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Canton* got off the rocks this afternoon, on which she stranded this morning near the Sailor's Home. The *Pilot Fish* was sent to her assistance this morning, but was unable to tow her out of her dangerous position.

VICE-ADMIRAL SALMON shifted his flag to H. M. S. *Alacrity* on the 12th instant at Yokohama, and that ship and the *Imperial* left for Kobe the same day. The Russian flag-ship *Admiral Nachimov*, which should also have left for Yokohama on the 11th to have her decks caulked, did not sail until the 15th.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Cricket match, to-morrow, commencing at 4 p.m.:—
March "Arm in Arm".....Frithurst.
Valse "Le Dore".....Roya.
Selection.....Adams.
Polka "The Merry Dancers".....Frithurst.
Gigue "Jenny Bird".....Ziff.

THE cricket match between the Civilian of the H.K.C.C. versus the Royal Navy commenced at 11 a.m. to-morrow. Tiffin will be provided at the Pavilion and the Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play on the ground during the afternoon. The Club eleven is as follows:—C. S. Barr, Capt.; D. B. Barr, D. Atkinson, S. L. Darby, S. W. Coxon, G. A. Woodcock, W. Mathias, D. Cator, F. Lamert, W. Anderson and G. Taverner.

THE *Choya Shinbun* is responsible for the statement that the British Government have made the following reply to the draft treaty submitted to them, namely, that they are ready to assent to the proposals made by the Japanese Government, provided the two following stipulations are agreed to, viz., that the land leased by Englishmen in the treaty ports should be sold to them; and also in the future, that the right of possessing land in the treaty ports should be given; and that the taxes and other burdens to be borne by those land on the Japanese merchants; no distinction to be made between the two.

THE *Western Journalist* of America gives the following as the text paid by the great journals of London to their "writers." "The *London Times* usually pays ten pounds, each, for its editorial, the *Daily Telegraph*, *Standard*, *Daily News*, *Morning Post*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, *St. James's Gazette*, three to five pounds; the *Evening News* and *Echo*, two guineas for leaders and one guinea a column for other articles; the *Admiral* and *Athenaeum* pay five shillings and ten shillings a column for reviews of books; *Truth* pays one guinea a column, and *George Augustus Sala* draws ten thousand dollars a year for dictating four editorials a week for the *London Daily Telegraph*."

INTELLIGENCE arrived in Yokohama a few days ago, by cable, reporting another large failure in New York, the well known importing house of John T. Walker, Sen & Co. having gone under. The telegram states that more failures were pending, as it was expected that the firm named would bring down others with them. It further reports the Silk market demoralized, and in a state bordering on panic in consequence. Merchants there, both foreign and native, engaged in the Silk business, are certainly entitled to sympathy this year. Their chief market (New York) has proved a broken reed on which to lean: Failures there have been frequent and troublesome ever since the suspension of the old firm of Louis Frank & Co. last April, and now the epidemic seems to have set in, once more with renewed vigor. Doubtless a more healthy trade will spring up anon, and it will be better for all concerned when the unseasoned traders are weeded out; but meanwhile, what with the interference with trade caused by violent fluctuations in silver, the McKinley tariff-bill, monetary stringency in London, New York, etc., our Silk friends have a hard time just now, and we wish them a happy issue out of their difficulties.

THE Russian Government is going to construct a harbour in Imperial Bay, about 300 miles north of Vladivostok.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 1st inst., has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port on Sunday, the 23rd inst.

LAST month a remarkable story was "going the rounds" amongst the "upper ten" in London to the effect, that His Majesty the Emperor of Japan would visit Europe next year! But little, if anything, is known of this important mission here, though of course a progressive Sovereign such as the Emperor of Japan would undertake the journey did he consider it expedient in the interests of his people, for whose welfare he has ever shown unflinching zeal.

As the Liverpool steamer *Rohkasy*, Captain Jenkins, was entering Gallic harbour on the 13th Oct., she struck on the Mahomedabad rock, and by the morning had broken in two pieces and become a total wreck. It is understood that the ship should have called at Colombo for coal, but made for Gallic after finding she had gone too much to the southward. She was bound from Cardiff for Batavia with coal, and was a screw steamer of 1,972 register tonnage. She was built about ten years ago, was 285 ft. in length, 37 ft. in width, and 23 ft. depth of hold.

WE have pleasure in announcing the Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme in the Public Gardens, on Monday next, commencing at 5.30 p.m.:—
Overture "Guerre et Paix".....Sunne.
Valse "Guerre et Paix".....Sunne.
Selection "Guerre et Paix".....Sunne.
Lancers "Her Majesty".....Solomon.
Fantasia "Episodes in a Soldier's Life".....Lapley.
Introduction—Rumours of War—Troops Assemble.
The Embarkation—On Board—Disembarkation.
The camp at night—The enemy attempts a Surprise.
The Battle—Victory—Finale.

THE "chit" system, says a naval contemporary, by which everything is obtained on "credit" as a general rule throughout China and Japan, is now and again taken advantage of too generously by junior naval officers, either for the good of the service to which they have the honour of belonging, or their individual reputation as gentlemen. Instances have come to our knowledge recently which it would be undesirable to bring to public notice but young officers should remember that if they indulge in pleasures and luxuries which they cannot afford, it is done at the expense of other people.

CAPTAIN Thimbleton, of the 7th United States Cavalry, and commander at Fort Still, states that a great Indian rising is imminent. The tribes have become possessed of the idea that a powerful medicine man is coming to their aid, who will exterminate the whites, and restore the country to the Indians, who have begun a series of religious orgies. Five thousand of them at Fort Still formally renounced Christianity. Captain Thimbleton believes a mob will soon come forward as the "medicine man," in which case he says there is certain to be trouble. As a precautionary measure he advises the doubling of every garrison in the Indian country.

THE following from the *Ceylon Times* shows that there are prospects of development in the tea trade of Ceylon, even though it is with Russia. Our contemporary says—"Judging by the result of an interview our representative had this week with the Russian Consul at Colombo, we should say that Ceylon tea will do well in Russia, where Mr. Rogivue has been trying to push it. Lieut. Frisch, the Russian Consul here, thinks the tea will be liked amongst his countrymen there while he himself has done much in the way of furthering our interests in the empire he serves. It is entirely owing to what Mr. Rogivue is now doing, that Ceylon tea has already made the progress there that it has, and that the Russian Minister of Commerce proposes to establish a direct trade with Colombo for the purpose of introducing Ceylon tea into Russia."

THE *Whitehall Review* very rightly says that, a certain amount of feeling is being expressed in some quarters at the alarming spread of Russian influence in Japan, due to the activity of the Russian missionaries in the empire of the Mikado. Some statistics which have recently been published will, perhaps, bear out the justice of the complaint. Ten years ago there were only about 5,000 converted members of the Greek Church; now it is calculated that there are considerably more than 20,000. When it is remembered that the Russian missionaries' work is generously supported, not as with Government grants, but by a good round sum of private donations, it will be admitted that the Russian are doing their best to insidiously Russify a nation which has shown itself only too amenable to European influences. Hitherto Japan has pursued a virtually neutral foreign policy and we are reluctant to believe that she contemplates a move which would place her at the mercy of insatiable Muscovite commanders. Neither do we think interested Powers view with equanimity undoubted attempts to advance Russian influence in Far Eastern States.

A YOKOHAMA contemporary gives the following account of Mr. Spencer's balloon ascent before the Emperor of Japan.—It was supposed at one time that the heavy rain which fell on the afternoon of the 10th would prevent the balloon ascent, arrangements for which had been made in the large space outside the main gate of the Palace. Two hours, however, before the time fixed—half-past two in the afternoon—it was understood that no postponement would take place, and despite a downpour of cold and tolerably heavy rain, a vast crowd assembled in the large area designated for the event; so large was the crowd that its overflow completely blocked the gate beyond the castle moat and thronged every available place of vantage in the vicinity. No attempt was made to interfere with sight-seers so long as they kept outside the small space reserved for Mr. Spencer and his apparatus. Invitations had not been issued, but an intimation was sent to the various Legations that the ascent would be made at half-past two o'clock. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress viewed the affair from within the Palace. Everywhere went off satisfactorily, but Mr. Spencer was again somewhat unfortunate in the place of his descent, for he alighted in the moat. Evidently water has an affinity for him at present, but of course this incident did not at all mar the character of the otherwise performance itself.

THE Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Telamon*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong this morning, and is due on the 28th inst.

ON the 13th instant the drought from which the crops have severely suffered in the vicinity of Newchwang was terminated by a heavy downpour of rain.

THE "BOHEMIAN GIRL" AT THE
THEATRE ROYAL.

It is extremely gratifying to us to be able to record the complete success of Miss Gracie Plasted's company at the Theatre Royal last night, when, for Miss Plasted's benefit, they essayed Balfe's "*Bohemian Girl*."
The company played under the patronage of His Excellency the Acting Governor and a party from Government House, and were assisted by amateurs, who for some unknown reason generally manage to draw bumper houses in Hongkong. These facts, added to the universal popularity of Miss Plasted and her talented company, attracted a splendid audience—appreciative to a degree, and also discriminating in the matter of applause. Miss Plasted as *Arline* was of course as perfect as anything here below can ever be, and gave one of the most satisfactory renditions of the character ever seen on the Hongkong boards, her acting and singing alike being graceful and artistic. To say that Mr. Charles Harding as *Thaddeus* was good, is faint praise, but we thought he hardly entered as thoroughly into the character as he usually does. Miss Jewel, Deane as the Gipsy Queen acted fairly and sang well, while as regards what of our heathen neighbour term "look see pidgein" she was perfection. There was tragedy in her slightest gestures—aye and even in her raven wig. Miss Jennie Lawrence as "*Bess*" had not much to do—simply to look pretty and carry the baby, which by the way she did with the air of a person who does a thing under protest. Mr. Ivo L'Estrange was entrusted with the character of "*Druithios*" and played it as if the original had been his twin brother, albeit he did take several liberties with the text. However as Mr. L'Estrange is both painstaking and hard-working he will at no distant date play a better *Druithios* show than he did last night—good though his performance was. We have purposely left the amateurs to the last—for they didn't amount to much. Mr. D. MacDonald, who essayed the part of "*Count Armand*," was blessed with a decent voice and with a little practice may learn how to use it, but we would recommend this latest aspirant to histrionic fame to try and forget all he has learned of the art of walking "before the lights" and commence again. There will then be every probability that Mr. MacDonald may blossom into—well, if not a comet, to at least a local star. Mr. C. Lamert was beautifully dressed in blue and wore a downy hat, to furnish the where-withall for which many an innocent little gosling must have come to an untimely end. Mr. Lamert, however, has a very sweet voice, which he's not too nervous to use, but unfortunately last night he was quite at home, and if he can't act as well as Irving he can certainly sing better—*voilà!*

To-morrow (Saturday) the Company will produce Bucchelli's comic opera "*Manxoux Noire*." This will, we believe, be the first time a Hongkong audience has had an opportunity of seeing this opera, and as the stay of this talented troupe is drawing near an end we hope the public will remember what they owe to the artists who have so ably catered for their amusement so long.

THE following from the *Ceylon Times* shows that there are prospects of development in the tea trade of Ceylon, even though it is with Russia. Our contemporary says—"Judging by the result of an interview our representative had this week with the Russian Consul at Colombo, we should say that Ceylon tea will do well in Russia, where Mr. Rogivue has been trying to push it. Lieut. Frisch, the Russian Consul here, thinks the tea will be liked amongst his countrymen there while he himself has done much in the way of furthering our interests in the empire he serves. It is entirely owing to what Mr. Rogivue is now doing, that Ceylon tea has already made the progress there that it has, and that the Russian Minister of Commerce proposes to establish a direct trade with Colombo for the purpose of introducing Ceylon tea into Russia."

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OPENING OF THE FOOTBALL
SEASON.

H. K. FOOTBALL CLUB v. UNITED SERVICES.

This is the first Rugby Game of the season was played at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon. The teams were composed as follows:—

UNITED SERVICES.	
Capt. Macdonald, R.E. Forwards.	Lieut. Browning, R.N.
Capt. Henderson, R.E. & S. H.	A. Lashmore, R.N.
Capt. Robinson, R.E. & S. H.	Boyle, Chambers, R.N.
F. Dundas, R.E. & S. H.	B. Boyle, R.A.
Lieut. Elliot, R.N.	
Half-backs.	
J. S. Clarke, R.E. & S. H.	E. G. Young, R.E.
F. Jackson, R.E. & S. H.	Dr. Moore, R.N.
E. M. Blair, R.E.	
Full back.	
H. B. Kitchin.	

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.	
Forwards.	
A. Chapman.	B. B. Shepherd.
E. Ezzell.	G. Taverner.
R. A. Stevens.	W. Norton.
G. Wheeler.	R. Markwick.
Half-backs.	
Geddes.	Half-backs.
Three-quarter backs.	Atkinson.
Brown.	Goal.
Full back.	
Ross Thomson.	

Despite the warmth of the weather the game was fast and well contested throughout, the severe scrimmaging, however, told its tale even before half time. The club though overmatched played pluckily throughout and when they have had a little more practice should be able to hold their own against any combination at the Rugby Game.

At 4.45 Boyle kicked off for the Services from the Bowington end, the club having the advantage of the wind, the ball was almost immediately taken into touch near the club's goal owing to one of their three-quarters not handling the ball quickly enough. Shortly after this by good play on the part of the forwards the ball was taken to the Services quarters, some good passing by the Services three-quarters now followed and Young by a smart run gained the first try, although he was stopped just on the line by Atkinson. Boyle misjudged the place kick and the club now pulled themselves together and took the ball to their opponent's quarters; the club forwards, however, were very blundering in their kicking and although the halves played very well they had very few opportunities of feeding their three-quarters. From a very wide pass by the Services three-quarter Atkinson secured the ball and running strongly placed it right behind the Goal. Thomson's attempt was, however, a failure, and with the game standing at a try each half time was called.

During the latter half of the game the Club forwards fell away sadly and the Services three quarters playing a splendid game soon carried the ball towards the club's goal. Blair and Moore were particularly prominent at this stage of the game. Twice, however, Brown and Atkinson by smart runs carried the ball back to the Services quarters. They were not backed up properly and the ball was soon returned, Blair now by a very "dodgey" run obtained the second try for his side, but the kick, a fairly easy one, failed utterly. In the last few minutes of the game Moore managed to get behind the Club's Goal line and Hugh essayed the place kick without success. Nothing further was scored and the result was a victory for the United Services by three tries to one.

Besides those already mentioned Henderson, Hugh and Lashmore played well for the Services; while Stevens, Chapman and Dow distinguished themselves for the Club.

We understand there will be a return match on Monday week, the 1st proximo.

THE STRIKES.

END OF THE STRIKE IN BRISBANE.

BRISBANE, October 31st.
So far as the Federated Wharf Labourers in Queensland are concerned, the maritime strike was officially brought to a termination at noon yesterday. It is understood that this action had been the outcome of a recommendation from the Joint Committee, although its precise terms are not yet available for publication.

The lightermen have determined to resume work unconditionally and once. Some of these, indeed—those in the employment of Captain Davis—resumed work yesterday morning.

The seamen and firemen will not resume work until they have conferred by telegram with their fellow workers in Sydney. Employment will be afforded to a considerable number of the wharf labourers at once, the shipowners expressing much sympathy for the mistake which has inflicted suffering on so large a body of men.

The marine officers were yesterday awaiting news from the South. There were still twenty officers standing true to the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association (Brisbane branch) out of the forty-five who originally constituted it. The officers who remained firm were exceedingly despondent at the defection from the ranks, and Mr. Grey, the secretary of the association, stated yesterday "that the officers as a body, had shown that they were the most disheartened of class on the face of the earth. All hopes of future union in our ranks," said he, "are at an end. The officers will not hold together. Their interests, even as a class, are too conflicting."

The defeat of the strike is attributed to various causes by the recently contending parties. The shipowners aver that their victory is due to the perfect organisation of capital. On the side of labour the following are among the causes mentioned:—1. The incompleteness of the organization of the men; 2. The infidelity of the officers; 3. The dulness of trade and the consequently abnormal supply of unemployed labour; and 4. The refusal of the engineers to co-operate after their aid had been confidently relied on. Other minor causes are also mentioned.

[They should have held aloof from the Trades Unions. Professions and trades don't mix well, neither do oil and water.—Ed., H. K. Telegraph.]

THE LABOUR TROUBLES IN ENGLAND.
LONDON, October 24th.

been lengthened and is now as handsome a yacht as can be seen, even in the Solent during the season. The French Admiral is expected to pay Canton a visit shortly, and we hear whispers of a succession of Balls to be given during the season. The Viceroy left on Sunday for a two days' trip to Palo Miao, near Whampoa, for the purpose of offering up prayers for rain. The weather was overcast and cloudy when he started, and we had two fair showers, so no doubt this will confirm the masses in their belief in the efficacy of the Viceroy's prayers—and they are right, of course!

WUZHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

November 10th.
On Monday, 3rd November, there was heard for the first time on the banks of the Han, the whistle of the locomotive which has been an ingredient of so many prophetic orations as to China's progress. It is to be feared that not very much is meant by the fact, but it is, that a locomotive engine has been put together, and has actually run along the railway at the Viceroy's Iron Works. A locomotive steam crane is also ready to show its wonders to a land accustomed only to the chorus of innumerable coolies. It is at any rate the attainment of a near stage of progress that an engine is to be seen and examined by the natives here, and some idea gained of its powers. An ounce of sight is worth a ton of hearsay. As the general progress of the cotton and iron works, even the energy of an imperious Viceroy overcome the dawdling natural to China. The country whose servants think that a delay of half an hour for a meal matters little, and whose boatmen delay a day or two quite cheerfully to "fix things," now that it sets to build manufactures can be expected to forego the delinquent dalliance over detail for a few months. No doubt movement will be visible soon; even now, outer walls, drains, etc., are here and there in construction, and no doubt, if not sooner, the Chinese New Year, the siren which lulls to rest so many great autumnal undertakings, will congregate general intentions into initial facts.

Your recent extract from the *Chinese Times* condemning Chang Chih-tung and Liu Ming-chuan for waste of money and money is only partially correct, and even in applying a Western standard to Eastern standards, you must first give the credit of good intention and near sight to an ultimate goal. We must then make allowance for want of historic perspective and economic proportions. These wants will bring sorrow and loss; it remains to be seen whether they can damage fatally the schemes of a determined man. Chang Chih-tung may fairly believe, from the past history of China, that his nation, *facile princeps* in the East, can do great things. He grasps the truth that the arena of exercise is changed and that China with its heavy mental gymnastics on the stage of the Nineteenth Century is as misapprehended a victim of the prize-fighters of the first time in an eight-armed outfighter. He is keen-sighted enough to see the need of a new craft; his lack of historic perspective prevents his understanding that the prize-fighters will need much elementary coaching and hard training before he can row stroke with a contented crew behind him. Hence he plunges into the midst and without weighing cost or training, with a sublime confidence in his country's resources and his countrymen's skill, well-grounded in the main, he wants at once the largest plant in the world, colossal ironworks, mines, clothworks, gun-foundry, etc., etc. The misapprehension of the prize-fighters is not a reason why it should not be a success. If only Chang Chih-tung were content slowly to perfect one thing after another, he might thoroughly succeed in his schemes. As it is, the long delay with getting the actual buildings started, while a highly competent and therefore costly European staff is on the ground, the heavy drain upon the exchequer of a poor province, the many irons in the fire, make sympathetic onlookers fear. China must fight her own battles and buy her own experience. The West has reached the heights of science and material success after many a fierce battle and much hardship. China will have the hardships in a different way; we prefer the more generous and sympathetic hope that the Viceroy of the Hanking will yet render his term of office memorable by a long record of accomplishments.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

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A rumour of a highly important nature has found its way down from the Capital and is extensively talked about amongst the natives in the city. It is to the effect that in consequence of the very precarious state of the health of Prince Chun, the Emperor's father, it has been decided to translate Li Hung-chang from the Chihli Viceroyalty to the Council of State, and enrol him amongst the numbers of the *CHIN CHU CH'AN*. The post vacated by him will be filled by Li Han-chen, late Minister to the Court of St. James the present Governor of the Canton Province.
Some, however, seem to think this hardly likely as such rapid promotion as that from Provincial Treasurer to Viceroy of Chihli and Guardian of the Throne has never been heard of. Prior to Li's appointment as Minister he was Provincial Treasurer of Kiangsi; he was it is true, on his return, gazetted Governor of Canton, but has only recently left for his post which he could hardly be said to have taken up were he now to be recalled to step into the shoes of the great *Chung-tung*. It is considered more probable that Li Han-chen will be translated to his post, and that Li Hung-chang will be translated to the Council of State. It is said that Chang Pei-lun of Foochow is a chief counsellor under the present *reigine*, but in how far this is true I am unable to say. Should this rumour have any foundation in fact we may look for great results. With Li in the capital as chief adviser to the Throne, a railway to Tungchow will only be a question of months, and people who lay stress on the audience and other important questions will begin to cherish some hopes of seeing their wishes being actually carried into effect.—*N. C. Daily News*.

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The treaty concluded in Calcutta, on March 17th last, between the Chinese Amban and the Indian Government for the settlement of the Sikkim Question was ratified by the Queen on August 17th. The following is the text of the arrangement:
I.—The boundary of Sikkim and Tibet shall be the crest of the mountain range separating the waters flowing into the Sikkim Teesta and its affluents from the waters flowing into the Tibetan Machu, and northwards into other rivers of Tibet. The line commences at Mount Gipmochi, on the Bhutan frontier, and follows

the above-mentioned water-parting to the point where it meets Nepal territory.

II.—It is admitted that the British Government, whose protectorate over the Sikkim State is hereby recognised, has direct and exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of that State, and, except through and with the permission of the British Government, neither the ruler of the State nor any of its officers shall have official relations of any kind, formal or informal, with any other country.

III.—The Government of Great Britain and Ireland and the Government of China engage reciprocally to respect the boundary as defined in Article I., and to prevent acts of aggression from their respective sides of the frontier.

IV.—The question of providing increased facilities for trade across the Sikkim-Tibet frontier will hereafter be discussed, with a view to a mutually satisfactory arrangement by the high contracting Powers.

V.—The question of pasturage on the Sikkim side of the frontier is reserved for further examination and future adjustment.

VI.—The high contracting Powers reserve for discussion and arrangement the method in which official communications between the British authorities in India and the authorities in Tibet shall be conducted.

VII.—Two joint commissioners shall, within six months from the ratification of this convention, be appointed, one by the British Government in India, the other by the Chinese Resident in Tibet. The said commissioners shall meet and discuss the questions which, by the last three preceding articles, have been reserved.

VIII.—The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London, as soon as possible after the date of the signature thereof.

LABOUR IN ITS RELATION TO SOCIALISM.

Sir John Gorst, Q.C., M.P., speaking at Hull recently, said he admitted and deplored the terrible condition of thousands and thousands of workmen in this country. The more they educated the people and taught them to discuss public affairs, the more they had an irresistible desire to extricate themselves from the state of things he referred to, and they had become a power which no social force in this country was capable of resisting. The Social Democrats some years ago professed the intention of gaining their ends, useful and right as they might have been in themselves, by means of bloodshed and violence; but now they had, certainly in this country, and he believed, on the Continent of Europe, entirely changed their mode of proceeding. They renounced violence and professed a desire to attain their ends they had in view by lawful and peaceable means—by a process, not of revolution, but of development. They said that the development was now going on, and that they were already half-way through the social revolution. Men who brought forward their opinions in that form were not to be denounced. They were not to be put down by mere denunciation. They must be reasoned with; they must be answered, and the Social Democrats of the present day would have to be met in fair argument. The people would have to be convinced that their proposals were not for their common benefit and happiness, before they could be either defeated or their aims and objects modified. He thought he might fairly represent the proposals of the Social Democrats by saying that the immediate object at which they aimed was to make the State, or the Government as representing the State, by degrees the universal employer of labour, so that the capital not employed in industrial pursuits would not be confiscated, but would wither away; because when the Government became a universal employer of labour there would be nothing for that capital to do. There they were upon grounds of which he saw practical experience, for the Government was already a great employer of labour. He would not speak about the Post Office, or the Mint, or those departments which did not come into comparison and competition with the efforts of private capital; he would speak of a department in which the Government was in direct competition with the efforts of private capital. The Government was a great shipbuilder, and the question was, "Does the Government succeed as an employer of labour in its character as a shipbuilder?" If the Government was perfectly satisfactory as a shipbuilder, let its functions be extended to other industrial interests. Perhaps it might surprise them to hear that the workmen who were in Government employment did not consider that they were in a favourable condition as those workmen who served private employers. (Hear, hear.) Then, again, the product of their labour was not produced cheaper than that of the private capitalist. The shipbuilding by the Government cost more than the shipbuilding of private capitalists. Therefore, until such a change could be made in the administration and in those works where the Government was engaged, as to make the workpeople assured that Government service was better than that of private employment, and that the product which was manufactured by the Government could be manufactured cheaper than it could be done by private employers, the Social Democrat had better turn his attention to reforming the existing state of things rather than extending the operations of the Government any further. As regards the question of ground-rents, if they confiscated the ground-rents of the Duke of Westminster they must also confiscate "chief rents," upon which many a widow and poor family was living in Lancashire. The confiscation of the land of the wealthy was excused upon the ground that it would not ruin them, and that when the revolution was accomplished they would have in the new and improved social state which would arise, compensation for what had been taken from them. But how was the poor man to live during the period of transition? How was he to be supported when the result of his saving and self-denial was taken from him bit by bit before this new social order was created which would compensate him for the loss he had sustained? The ends, aims, and professions of the Socialists were noble. The kind of society they described to us was a great advance upon the workaday world in which we lived. But he did not himself believe in the attainment even of the millennium by means of injustice and spoliation. Let them, he further remarked, wish Socialism "God speed," but he believed anything approaching to spoliation or injustice, whether it be to rich or to poor, would obstruct the realization of a friendly alliance between capital and labour; more than any denunciation and argument that the most determined enemy of Socialism could advance.

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Hongkong, 15th November, 1890.

MARINE HOTEL

HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that THE MARINE HOTEL IS NOW OPEN.
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya West, opposite the Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well ventilated and well furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. THE DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour.
THE TABLE D'HOTE will be supplied with the best market can provide.
THE BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and are fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES.
WINE and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied.
The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.
JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1890.

thing to ease the pain and the cough. Then the doctor gave Mr. Perrin a certificate stating that he was suffering from "Catarrh of the Pharynx" which is the professional term for that dreadful ailment, Consumption. Further symptoms soon appeared which seemed to confirm the doctor's opinion. The poor fellow experienced great pain in eating and a tightness across the chest which felt, he said, "as if some strong man was gripping him around the body under the arms."
The rest of Mr. Perrin's narrative is best related in his own words. He said:—"I soon commenced to have a brackish taste in the mouth, as if I had been eating copper. Then I began to cough, and I was in a state of great anxiety, the cough got hollow, and I raised more than I had done. These terrible symptoms so scared me that I went and consulted the late Dr. Diers, who was at that time Consulting Physician to the Railway Company and the Infirmary. He examined me carefully, and certified as follows:—"In the case of Catarrh of the Pharynx, this man is in a dangerous position. He is suffering from Phthisis and Dyspepsia. Cold liver oil and iron are indicated."
"This fully bore out what the other doctor had said, so I now looked upon myself as done for. I took everything I could hear of. I had had gallons of cod liver oil and sherry, and have had many quarts of champagne and port wine, but my condition was not improved. I was in a state of great anxiety, the cough got hollow, and I raised more than I had done. These terrible symptoms so scared me that I went and consulted the late Dr. Diers, who was at that time Consulting Physician to the Railway Company and the Infirmary. He examined me carefully, and certified as follows:—"In the case of Catarrh of the Pharynx, this man is in a dangerous position. He is suffering from Phthisis and Dyspepsia. Cold liver oil and iron are indicated."
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